







# ESSENDANCE II SELENDENCE

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WITH DESCRIPTIVE YEST



DESCRIPTION NAMED AND POSTOR

BALCH BROTHERS

By BALCH BROTHERS.

J. S. Cushing & Co. - Berwick & Smith. Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

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An trop a man 2 — a parror 2 — rook around."



### PREFACE.

Metaphorically, a shrine is a place or thing consecrated and hallowed by past associations. Historic shrines are such because of historic associations; while to deserve the qualifying phrase, "our country's," they must possess a national significance.

Throughout the preparation of the work, the aim has been to keep close to this plan. Nothing of merely local interest has been admitted to its pages inten-

tance

which even now are national shifter. There will be others, many of them but not yet

Inconsciously almost we have recognized this truth. There is searchy a State in the Union without its towns named Washington and Franklin and Adams, hardly a city in the States but her given these manner again to atreet and square and park New York, Thooklyn, Chicago and St. Louis have then Phymouth, or Physion, church, and via with one another, as with Hoston, in the celebration of Perfathers' Day. "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" is declarated with equal frequency and ferror to a here alike to the youth of Charleston and Charlestown.

A record tearns for the book is the beltef, that much a presentation of leading facts of our futtonal life will be found peculiarly interesting. Much of our historical problem is a single of the state of the state

thental forces at Cambridge, Mass, July 3, 1775. But when the old elm is pictured, under the shadow of which he drew his sword and spoke his first words to his soldiers, the dry bones of fact become clothed with flesh and instinct with life and charm. So each picture in the book becomes a pivotal point and radiating center of interest. Around them all gathers our country's history, and from them may be evolved instruction and inspiration for the latest posterity.

Again, these landmarks have a value in tracing historic boundaries. They ald us in adjusting our vision to the perspective of history, and in rectifying our estimate of the men and the measures of by-gone days. For example, in some quarters it has been quite the fashion to sneer at the Puritan as a canting, carping hypochie, a disturber of established institutions, the relentless opponent of all innocent amusement, a hard, angular, dogmatic revolutionist. But as the reader of this book stands in the little, first meeting-house of the Puritans at Salem, the ancient timbers, in their rugged simplicity, tell a different tale. They bring him face to face with men who have been, under God, the mightiest force in Anglo-Saxon history, driving their will, like a wedge, through every difficulty,—that will, also, almost always dominated by their conscience, and harmonizing with that "increasing purpose, which through the ages runs."

A final reason for this collection is the hope that it may premote a purer patrictism, and foster a stronger faith in the future of our country. We are confronted

solution, than those which our fathers faced

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### JAMESTOWN AND WILLIAMSBURG.

JAMESTOWN, -- the name that almost Instinctively falls from our I with Dismouth on like and sat a se memories and meanings, that each seems at once the synonym and it. antenym of the other, - nothing is left but the remains of the old church teagr, a few solitary chimneys and the mrn.



ments of the dead

These crumbling ruins, however commemment, not only the earliest English settlement, but also the Ireorganized resistance to English oppres sion, in America. Jamestown was burned Juring Bacon's rebellion, that it mett not become again a strenghold of gry ernmental despetism, the leaders fring their own homes first. The deed madone in the twilight of a beautiful September day one hundred years befre another band of rebels signed the Declaration of Independence. The town was destroyed; but perchance it speaks to us more eloquently in ruin and desclation than it could in prosperty and power

Williamsburg, - for nearly a century previous to 1776, the Colonial, and for three years afterwards the State capital of Virginia, - centains within its borders more to interest the historian and one the bland of at

may be seen the famous "Bruton Parish Church," built in 1715, and con

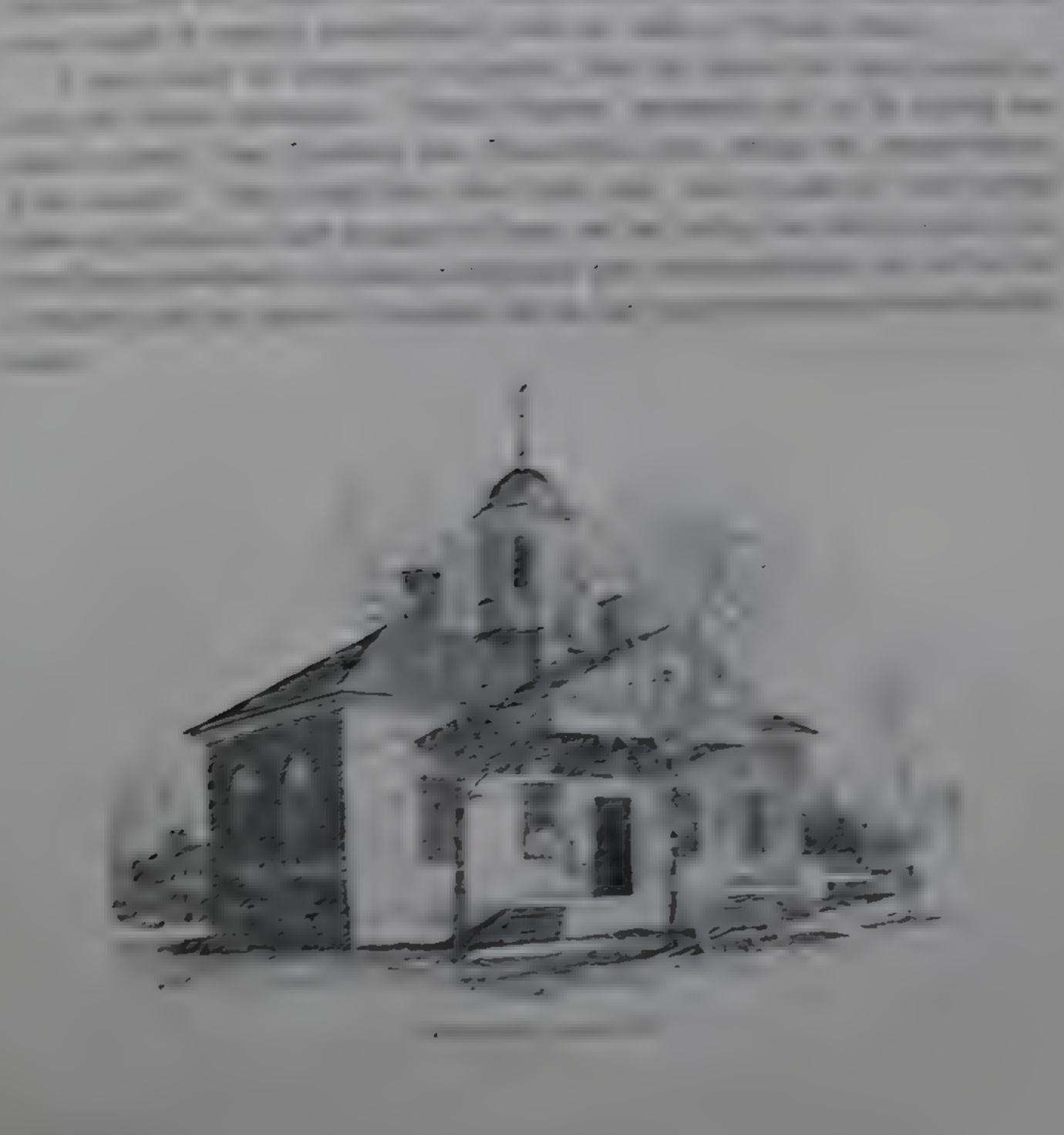












#### SPAIN AND AMERICA.

Marco, as the Sparnards named it—was not completed until 1786, though the work of building its massive wans had been begun by the middle of the preceding century. The town is the object in the United States, having been builded by Petro Menendez in 1865, more than two source years before the settle.



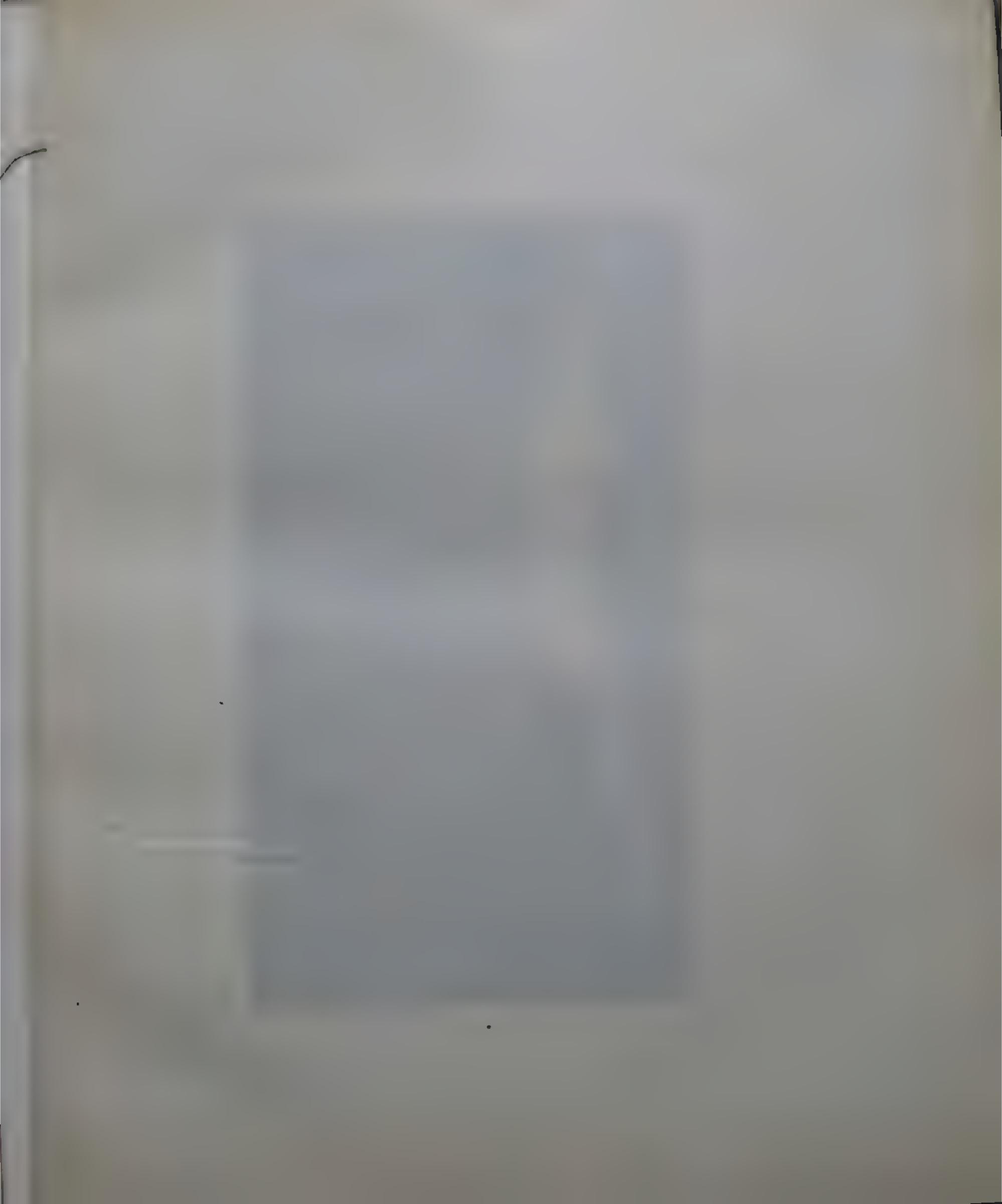
Covernies Cause Same Fe.

ment of Jamestown The principal events of its hastery, in most of which the fort shared, are its capture and sack by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. and again by the bucca neer Davis In 1665; the unsuccessful attack by the South Carolinlans under Governor Moore during Queen Anne's War, repeated by them and the Georgians under Governor Oglethorpe in 1740; its cession, along with the province of Florida, to

Great Britain in 1763; its retrocession to Spain in 1783; and its purchase by the United States in 1819.

During the Revolutionary War, when it was held by the British, the fort was used as a prison for American patriots. Here were confined a large number of the leading citizens of Charleston, who, in direct violation of the terms of the capitalation, had been brought to St. Augustine, where they suffered most

Carls den was kept in solitary confinement for nearly a year to gratify the









ire the aid for at St Algustine

soil Otherbus, Amenous Verpumus, Pance de Leon, Conen. De Ajuen De Nervaen, De Soto, Menendez, are some of the names which recall her early achievements in the western hemisphere. At one time in the seventeenth century more than half of the present territory of the United States, if we except Alaska was claimed by the Spanish king. Nor was the claim normal only. The Spanish had traversed the Pacific slope eastward to the Roches; and Pionas the Gui States, the Mississippi valley and the great basin beyond wertward to the Dakotas Wherever he had gone he had plamed the holy cross of his church and the royal arms of his country. The whole of this vast area was dotted with these symbols of the authority of Madrid and Rome. But the changes of the years are many Another race, already occupying the Atlantic seaboard, was to carry westward a different dividitation, which in two short centuries was to chaose well-nigh every mark of former conquest, but a few anotent runs which will remain a little longer, monuments to the use and fall of Spanish power in America.



#### ROGER WHILIAMS.

OGER WILLIAMS was born about the year 1600, and probably in

11

during his second settlement in Salem, he was banished from the Massachusetts



Roger Williams's Monument.

colony on account of the strictness of the right of the civil power to control vent the spread of his doctrines, it was determined to send him back to Eng land; but he escaped the deportation by betaking himself to the wilderness. After wandering in the forest for many weeks, suffering from hunger and cold, - for it was winter, - and kept from actual starvation only by the aid of friendly Indians, he at last bought a tract of land from the natives, and, with a few companions who had joined him, established a new colony where the city of Providence, R.I., now stands. This name he gave it, in recognition of his

When the property of the property of the leaf of the control of the control of the control of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the New England colonies. In 1644 he visited









England, and secured a charter for his colony, and in 1654 was elected as its governor. He died at Providence in 1683.

He was the pioneer of new principles of government both in Church and State. He was one of the chief apostles of liberty of conscience. He contended nobly for the right of every man to freedom from all human dictation in religious matters; and his advocacy of such a right is the more notable because to the people of that generation it seemed like the complete subversion of all Christian order and the undermining of the foundations of the kingdom of heaven itself. But he was more than an apostle of liberty of conscience. He contended also for the great principle of government by the people. In this also he was far in advance of the majority of his generation. He was not a destructionist, but the founded. They are now the genius of the institutions of this whole nation, and are finding their way more and more into the thought and life of the nations of the Old World. Memorial stones and tablets have been erected in honor of the man; but his monument will be completed only when in every land and among every race there shall be found "a free church in a free state."



Sue of Williams's Include on the Sections.

## SALEM AND WITCHCRAFT.

the city, is a bleak and rocky eminence called Witch Hill, upon the summit of which were executed nearly a score of the victims of the witch-craft trials of 1692-3. Near the center of the city, on the corner of Essex and North streets, stands a very old building known as the Roger Williams house, in which the great apostle of religious tolerance lived, while he was minister of



Roger Wuliams's House.

the first church of Salem between 1631 and 1636. Many of the examinations of those accused of witch-craft were held in one of the rooms of this house In the neighboring town of Danvers, which at the time was a part of Salem, may be seen another old house connected with the witch-craft delusion,—the home of Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged on Witch Hill with four companions.

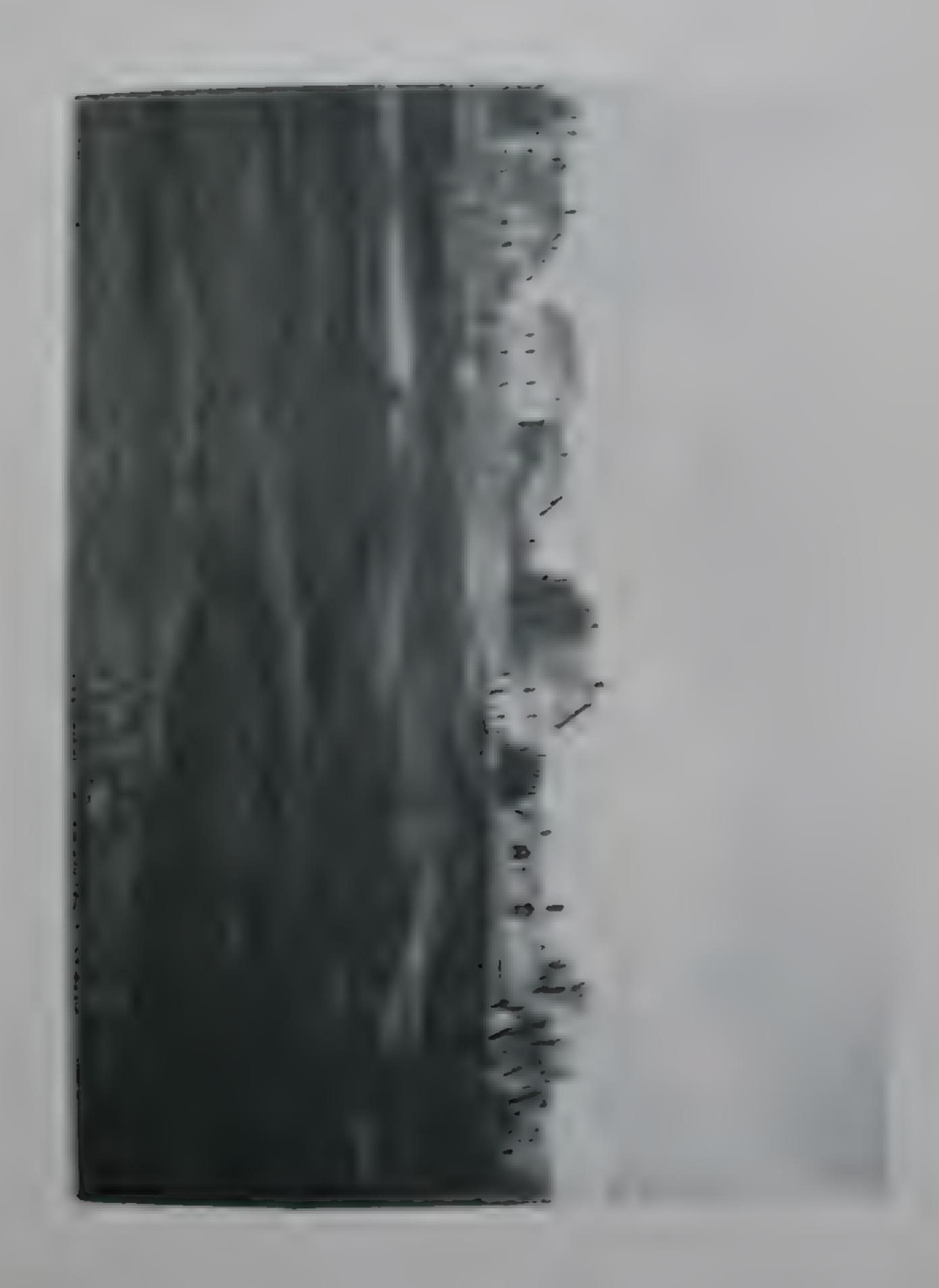
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## COLONIAL NEW HAMPSHIRE.

N the share of a beautiful bay, called Little Hartor, about two miles from the city of Portsmouth, stands the Wentworth Mansion, the home of that Wentworth family so prominent in the Listory of a bound New Hampshire Here land Denning Wentworth, governor of the ording from 1741 to 1767 after



whom the town of Bennington, Vt., was named, who gave to Dartmouth College the five hundred acres of land on which its buildings stand, who helped to raise the fund for its endowment, and who was largely instrumental in securing its charter.

Dartmouth has the most romantic history of all our colleges. It grew out of the Indian school established at Lebanon, Conn., by Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, worthy successor of John Eliot in the work of educating and evangelizing the red man. A spot on the Connecticut River, now the site of the town of Hanover, but then a part of the unbroken wilderness of northwestern New Hampshire, was chosen as the birthplace of the infant college, because it was the center of the Indian population of New

English There, in 1770 President Wheelock and his students, in lenely loghute in the heart of the primeval forest, began against ignorance the battle so nobly continued by the old college to this day.

The story of the Durin Monument is the dark background to the bright ploture of the beginnings of Dartmouth College. For every Indian who sought the collectioning influence of the school, a thousand had gone upon the war path seeking the scalps of the white settlers. Hannah Dustin's home was on the north









bank of the Merrimac, on the site of the flourishing city of Haverhill, Mass, Just over the present New Hampshire boundary line in the early spring of 1697, a band of French and Indians descended upon the settlement, and killed or captured killing her week-old child, the savages dragged through the forest, with her nurse, Mary Neff, to their camp on an island in the Merrimac, six miles above the present city I Cinital H II was somewhat relaxed, and the time. women, assisted by a boy who had been captured by the Indians nearly a year before, killed ten of their captors as they slept, destroyed all the canoes but one. safety. The monument, erected on the spot in 1874, ' e names of the two wimin and the by, Samue, Lian, a lian, and the by, Samue, Lian, and the by, Samue, Lian, and the by, Samue, Lian, and the bar and the by, Samue, Lian, and the bar is still called Dustin Island



Dartmouth Hall, Dartmouth College.

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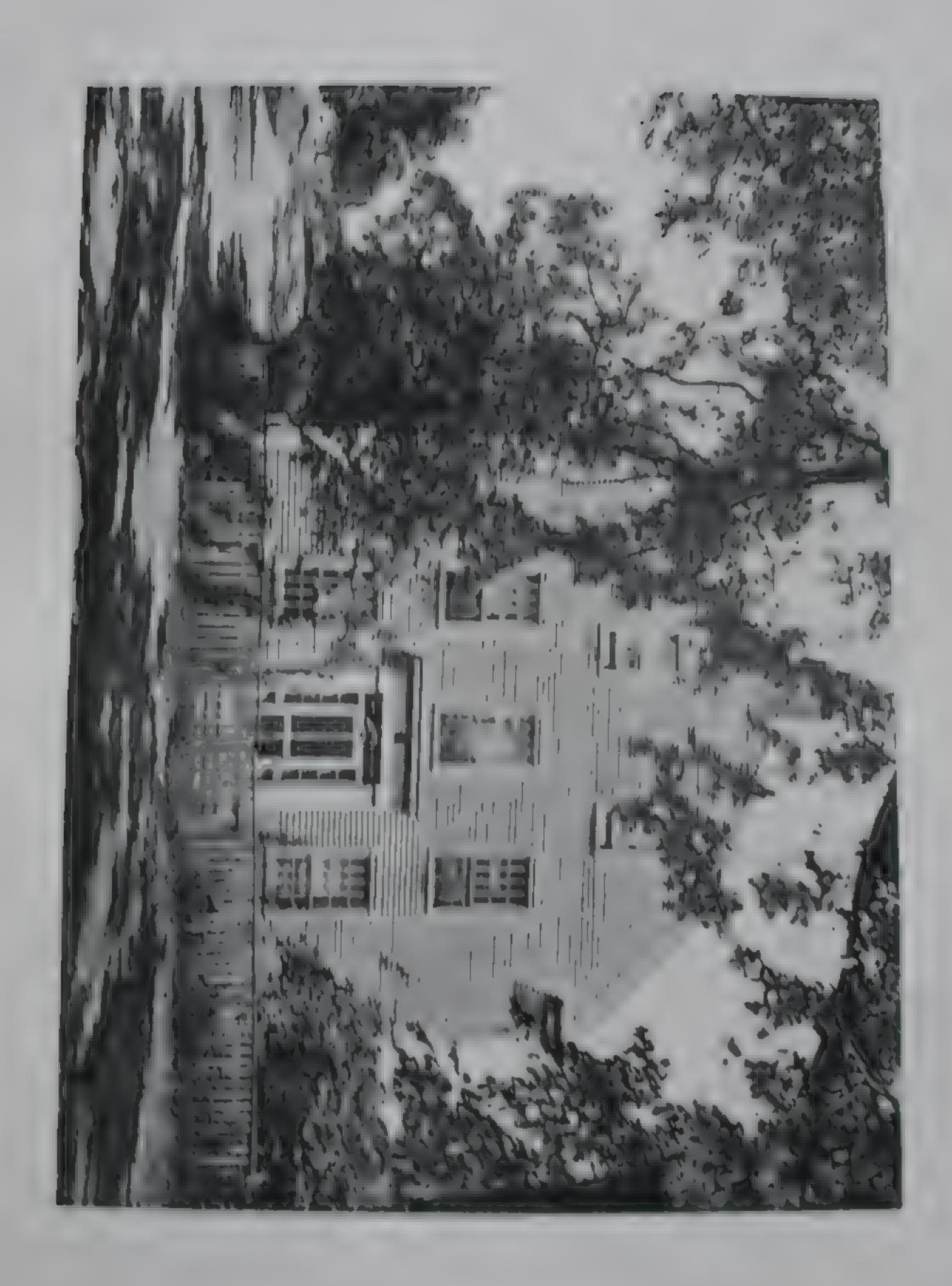
The out Carroon House, thown in the next page, was built during the limit tenate of Cenegara's enthence. An adoption has been made to the end of the building but its main part is as it was originally, the second thing projecting terpore the few, so that the immates could chook down upon the fee, who other was it got take teen projected by its walls.

Not only was Maine, from her exposed fromer position, a constant balls grown, but her conzens bare a conspicuous part in the expeditions against the first of the expeditions against the first of the constant of the constan

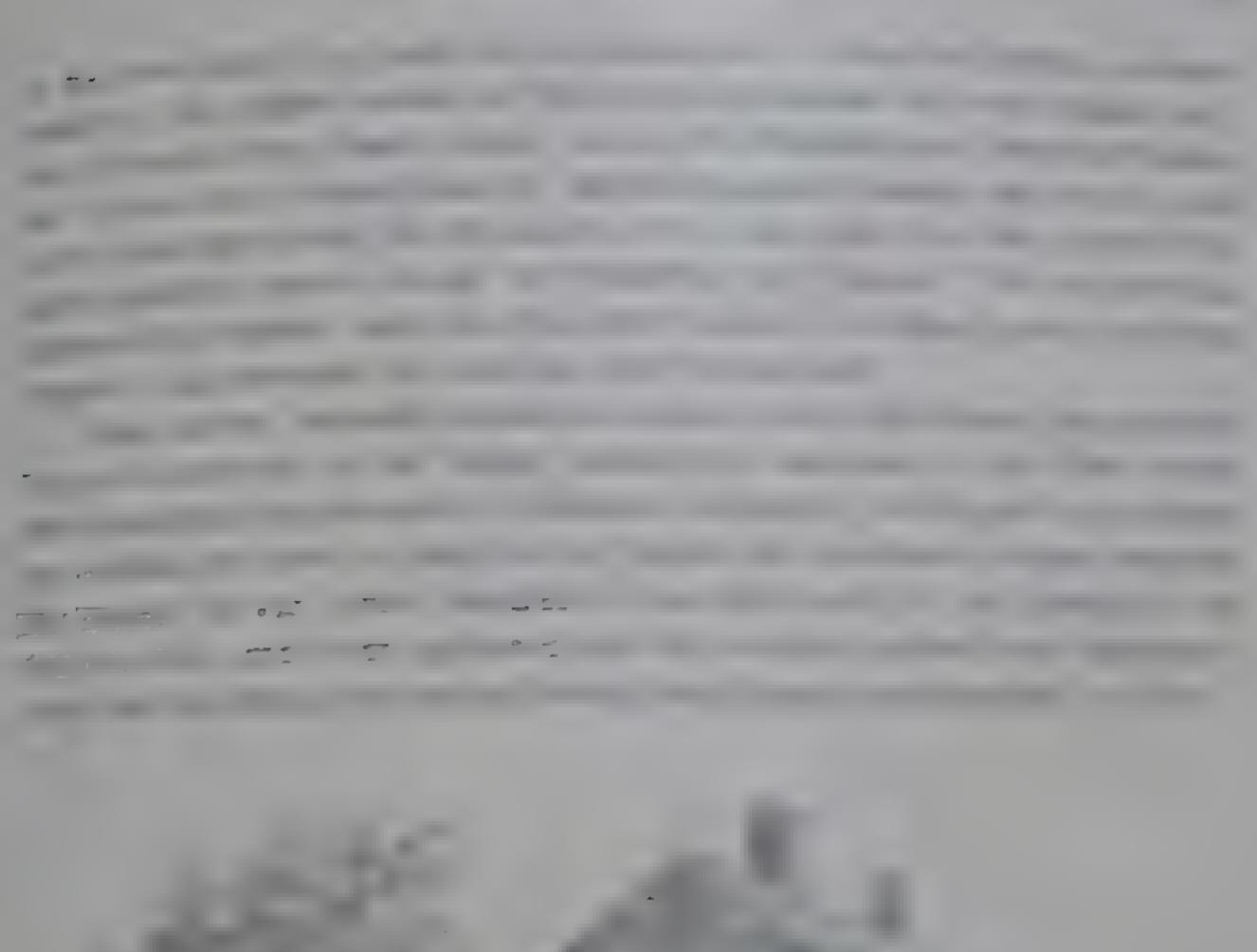
Od Fon Hallan is at Windlow, Me., on the eastern bank of the interior













#### HISTORIC HOMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

I the days when America and patients work of men whose abouty and patient



Park, atterday

new wrose beauty can
hardly be surpassed it
was the home, during the
Revolution and in subsequent years, of Judge
Richard Peters, a diffinquished lawyer and patnet.

great struggle for freedom













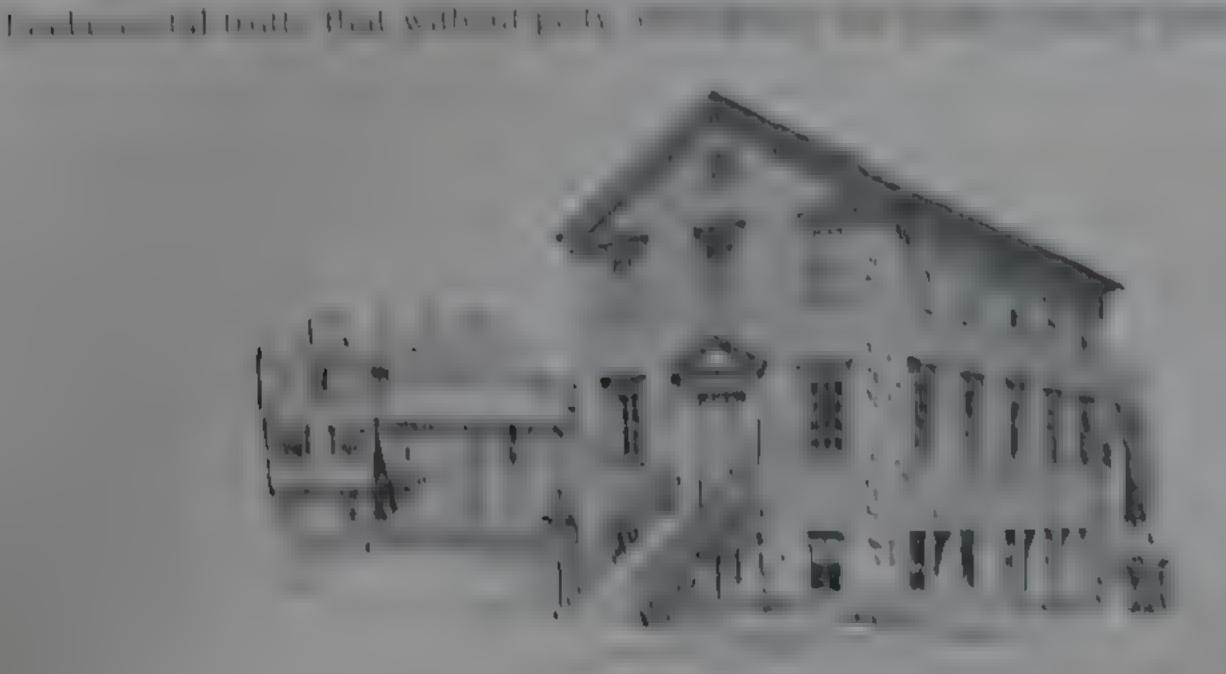
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MASSACHUSETTS HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY







att, it is all in the pro-

Marticlead Louis House

# BOSTON AND LIBERTY.

IN 1727 the Third Congregational Society of Boston erected the building now known as the Old South Meeting House. The society had been formed at early as 1669, and this was their second house of worship, the former one, a smaller building, having occupied the same site. The Old South is rich in historic



Old State House Boston.

memories. In it, one Sabbath montre in 1746, when the people in terror were awaiting the advent of the French See under D'Anville, the pastor, Rev. Thomas Prince, uttered the prayer for preservation, which seemed to find instant answer in the awful storm that drove the ships to ruin on the Nova Scota coast. Two notable "tea-meetings" were held in the church in 1773, one in November, the other a month later Here, in 1775, General Warren delinered his famous anni-ersary address on the Boston Massacre, unawed by the British soldiers who surrounded him. After its desecration by these soldiers. who converted it into a riding-school. the building was rededicated in 1782. It is now used as a museum of colonial relics and for an occasional lecture.

Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Lib-

erty," was a gift to Boston from Peter Faneuil, and was erected in 1742. It has always been a rallying-place for American patriotism. It was the scene of the real "tea-party," in December, 1773, that in the Old South having been an "overflow" meeting. If it could reproduce, like the phonograph, the sounds it has heard, the result would be a strange medley indeed. The triumphs of Freedom and the coronation of kings have been celebrated in it. It has echoed with the joyous



